

Indicator RECOMMENDED	Deaths from COPD and Emphysema
<b>Justification</b>	Approximately 80 percent of chronic obstructive pulmonary (COPD) and emphysema disease deaths are attributable to smoking. In 1998, there were approximately 100,000 deaths due to smoking-related COPD and related respiratory diseases.
<b>Definition</b>	Number of deaths from COPD and emphysema per 1,000 population
<b>Numerator</b>	Resident deaths during a calendar year with ICD-9 codes of 490-491, 492, 496 or ICD-10 codes J40-J42, J43, J44, J47 as the underlying cause of death
<b>Denominator</b>	Total resident population for the same calendar year
<b>Data Sources</b>	Death certificate data from the National Center for Health Statistics Mortality Detail Files (numerator) and population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (denominator)
<b>Frequency</b>	Annual
<b>Geographic Levels</b>	National, State, and County
<b>Demographic Categories</b>	Age by Gender by Race/Ethnicity
<b>Strengths</b>	Readily available for many years in all states
<b>Limitations</b>	This indicator is only based on deaths; cases of morbidity from respiratory disease are not reflected in this indicator. Death from respiratory disease reflects long-term, chronic cigarette smoking; it may be many years before changes in smoking affect population mortality. The stability of this indicator is directly related to the size of the population in which these deaths occur. Therefore, this indicator may be unstable for less populated states and counties that have low numbers of annual deaths, especially when used for demographic subgroups. There also is variability in the procedures used within and across each state to determine cause of death.